

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

Bulletin

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII, No. 6

JUNE 15, 1928

Lines to a former League President by his secretary:

*Papers come, papers go
You hunt 'em high, you hunt 'em low
Why not put 'em in this basket
I'll get 'em out each time you ask it
YOU keep your eye on the wayward child
And I will keep these papers filed.*

THE CASE OF ELLIS COLLEGE

When the Trustees of Ellis College, an institution for white, fatherless girls under the age of thirteen, made their report to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County some five years ago, they began an action which has been before the Court ever since. The issues involved are of national importance and the case from the legal standpoint bids fair to rank with the celebrated Stephen Girard Will contest in which case Daniel Webster appeared as Counsel.

In 1909, Charles E. Ellis, a citizen of Philadelphia, died. His will provided for the creation and maintenance of the Charles E. Ellis College for the Education of Fatherless Girls. The estate at the time was valued approximately at five millions of dollars. It began operation under the terms of the will in 1915. Temporarily located at Chestnut Hill, the Institution relocated on a permanent site at Newtown Square, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which is one of the four counties adjacent to Philadelphia. By 1923 the College had 60 girls in care, these being housed in four well-built and attractive cottages, holding 15 girls each. The land at Newtown Square is capable of considerable expansion and growth on the institutional side.

In 1923 the Trustees of the College made one of their regular reports to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County. At this time the request was made that surplus income approximating one million seven hundred thousand dollars be added to capital. The surplus income now is in excess of two millions of dollars. This request as made to the Auditing Judge, Hon. George Henderson, aroused many questions in his mind. There was much distress in Philadelphia at the time. Some of the leading family relief societies had practically closed their doors because of lack of funds. The Mothers' Assistance Fund Committee of Philadelphia County had over nine hundred widows on its waiting list with the certainty that in the absence of more

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INSTITUTION NEWS

GENERAL CAMP STANDARDS

A special sub-committee of the Committee on Vacation Camps and Homes of the Children's Welfare Federation of New York City, 505 Pearl Street, has prepared a set of tentative camp standards which are of particular interest at this time of year when so many child-caring institutions and agencies are preparing to send their children to camp. We print below the General Camp Policies included in the Tentative Standards. Persons outside of New York City may secure a complete copy of the standards for ten cents. Agencies within the city limits will be furnished copies upon request.

I. A camp should not accommodate any more than the equipment, personnel and facilities can adequately care for. (Merely taking children to the country is not sufficient.)

II. It is assumed that those in charge of the camp will meet the following requirements:

A. There should be absolute compliance with local laws and ordinances.

B. There should be the observance of the maximum requirements to safeguard health and safety by proper sanitation and supervision. No firearms should be allowed in the camp.

C. Since safety is largely a matter of type of equipment, strict rules forbidding the use of unsafe contrivances, such as home-made rafts, canoes by the inexperienced, leaky or narrow row boats, and as regards transportation, unsafe buses or badly overloaded buses, should be enforced. (Also extra people on the driver's seat, inexperienced chauffeurs, etc.)

D. All campers, leaders or otherwise, should be protected by liability insurance against disabling and disfiguring by accident.

E. Adequate fire precautions and drill depending upon fire hazards should be enforced.

F. A competent doctor should be called at once in any case of sickness which is not immediately capable of simple treatment and diagnosis.

G. All water sports should be supervised and in charge of a thoroughly competent person or group, which will enforce the regulations by such severe penalties as instant dismissal when necessary.

H. Only competent swimmers should be permitted to venture beyond their depth, and constant supervision of swimming periods should be exercised both by leaders in row boats, on the dock, and also by the "pal system" where two individuals keep tab on one another's whereabouts while in the water.

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public money these widows with their many children would have to wait indefinitely before they could receive aid under the Mothers' Assistance Fund law.

Only the year before Judge Henderson had considered the report of the trustees of the John Edgar Thomson School conducted under the will of John Edgar Thomson, one of the great presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His will provided for the care of the daughters of employees of the railroad who had died in the service. For a number of years they had been adding considerable sums of unused income to their capital fund. Mr. John S. Bradway was appointed Amicus Curiae. His report recommended that the emphasis as to care be placed on the support of the girls with their own mothers. The trustees, who are all high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, unanimously adopted the report which, with the approval of the Court, launched the Thomson School on the most important work in its history. It is now essentially a Mothers' Assistance Fund agency with the least possible emphasis on care of the girls away from their own homes.

With the extraordinary request of the Ellis College Trustees before him, Judge Henderson appointed Mr. Bradway as Amicus Curiae, asking that a thorough study be made of the request of the Trustees, the work of the College, and its exact setting in the Philadelphia child welfare field. After a very careful study Mr. Bradway filed a report recommending the development of a home care plan similar to the one followed by the Thomson School Trustees. The short space allowed for this statement does not permit of any but the briefest reference to the fundamental legal issues involved. Mr. Bradway found that under a Pennsylvania statute there was specific provision controlling the unlimited development of the capital funds of a charitable agency through surplus or unused income. The Trustees refused to accept the report. A number of persons, laymen, physicians, social workers, lawyers, petitioned the Court for power to intervene, specific action for this being provided for under the Pennsylvania law. The State Attorney General joined with the intervenors. With the granting of the request of this group of citizens there resulted the taking of much testimony from authorities in the field of social work, education, medicine and general welfare. The testimony of those appearing in behalf of the intervenors was in support of the opinion that the Trustees would be serving no public good through an increase of their institution population, the great need being in the use of more money for the support of fatherless girls with their own mothers.

An important part of the proceeding before Judge Henderson was concerned with a review of the several waiting lists as put in by the Trustees. A careful study

of the families of these girls from the standpoint of social case work led the intervenors to take the position that the institution had no real waiting list; that the children whose names appeared on the lists offered were already in the care of existing child welfare agencies or were members of families being aided by public and private family relief agencies. Others were members of families ineligible because of non-residence, or of special conditions imposed by the Trustees in their rules and regulations. Others were members of families in which the sole motive back of the request to the College was poverty. It was brought out in the testimony that the cost of care as given by the College needed thorough consideration in the light of what was shown to be possible through the granting of money to widows for the care of children who remained with them. At the time of the first hearings the per capita costs for Ellis College girls, including interest on investment, was close to two thousand dollars a year.

It was shown that families from which Ellis College had removed children had sent other children to other institutions with annual costs for the institutional care of related brothers and sisters per family ranging from three thousand to seventy-five hundred dollars a year. In each instance the widowed mothers were left with other younger or older children whom they had to work for and support.

The Court handed down an opinion supporting the report of the Amicus Curiae. An appeal was taken by the Trustees to the full Orphans' Court Bench, where a majority of the Court sustained the opinion of the Auditing Judge. This opinion, together with the briefs of Counsel on both sides, should be read by everyone interested in the administration of trust funds, especially from the standpoint of family and child life.

The case is still before the Orphans' Court for the taking of further testimony as to how the income is to be used where it is in excess of that needed to maintain the existing institution. The importance of the whole matter is indicated by the Counsel engaged. Mr. Owen J. Roberts and Mr. I. Hazelton Mirkil are Counsel for the Trustees. The original Trustees were the Directors of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co. This Company has since been bought up by the Provident Trust Co. The Counsel for the intervenors are Charles Edwin Fox, former District Attorney of Philadelphia; Jerome J. Rothschild, and now associated with them is Hon. George Wharton Pepper, formerly United States Senator. All of these men are among the leading members of the Bar. All five gentlemen have been, and are, actively identified with important welfare projects.

The case is not an attempt to break, or even to interfere with the will. It is not an attempt to take money

away from the Estate, or an attempt on the part of any public or private welfare organization to have any of the funds diverted to their own use. It does relate to many questions that deal with the administration of an Estate by Trustees. Has a Court, or has anybody in the state, the right to intervene where Trustees are accumulating vast sums from unused income? Can no control be exercised over a trust which is tax exempt because it is a charity when such trust through accumulations may reach the total of many millions of dollars?

Where there are several ways for working out the details of broad provisions as laid down in a will, should the Trustee be free to select any plan regardless of its expense or of its value? May it select an obsolete method, or duplicate equipment now in existence and not fully utilized? Can we not find a way under our American laws to compel Trustees to follow those methods which best accord with public policy and public interest? These are a few of the many fundamental questions for which answers are being sought in this case.

INSTITUTION NEWS

(Continued)

I. All hikes, trips, etc., should be undertaken only by those physically capable of making the distance, and then only when in charge of competent leaders. (The camp is judged by its hikers.)

J. Camp rules should be as few as possible and these few rigidly observed. (Such practices as leaders' "parties" after hours within hearing of other campers are an undermining force. Also disregard of rising whistles, meal whistles and other definite signals by either campers or leaders should be severely punished.)

K. All campers' expense money should be deposited in the camp "store" or other office, and a regulation should be enforced preventing unwise expenditures while in camp.

L. All outsiders and visitors should be introduced to the camp director immediately on arrival.

M. A code of camp conduct including manners at table is essential and imperative, and training and education in these matters are usually necessary. (In other words, don't expect too much at first.)

N. In the case of children's camps, leaders should sleep in the same sleeping quarters as the children.

O. Parents of campers should be kept informed of their children's safety so that they will not make visits to camp on the strength of a homesick letter or post card.

P. There should be an insistence on proper footwear. Wherever possible there should be a camp uniform, such as caps or khaki suits.

Q. A permanent individual record of every camper should be kept. A duplicate copy of each report should be returned to the organization which sent the child to camp. These records should include physical

examination, health record and report of activities at camp.

R. Written consent of the parents or guardians of the children should be secured before the children go to camp.

S. In case a parent wishes a child sent home, he should deal entirely through the organization which sent the child to camp.

T. It is advisable to plan for parties of children coming to camp, according to suitable age groups. (Children in their teens should not be mixed with younger children.)

U. Where children of both sexes are accommodated in the same camp, suitable arrangements should be made for separate quarters.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

Balance, January 1, 1927, as adjusted (overdraft) \$2,628.90

Receipts:

Contributions		
Foundations	\$23,500.00	
Agencies and individuals	16,407.77	
Dues	3,187.80	
Sales		
Services	18,751.67	
Publications	1,693.67	
Loans	3,000.00	
Interest on bank balances	100.16	66,641.07
Total		\$64,012.17

Disbursements:

Service Department	\$19,505.76	
Office supplies and expense	3,466.84	
Educational work	4,031.26	
Travel and maintenance	6,344.99	
Finance and publicity:		
Salaries	6,207.89	
Traveling and other expenses	2,638.89	
Survey Department:		
Salaries	14,893.00	
Traveling and other expenses	4,422.23	
Loan—Uncollected portion	400.00	
Loans repaid	900.00	
Miscellaneous—net	100.92	62,911.78

Balance, December 31, 1927 \$1,100.39

CONFERENCE ON COUNTY ORGANIZATION

At the request of a number of persons particularly interested in the subject, the League has arranged for a conference on county organization to be held in New York, June 15-16. A full report of the proceedings of the conference will be given in the July BULLETIN.

BOOKS ADDED TO LEAGUE LIBRARY JANUARY-JUNE, 1928

- Parents on Probation. By Miriam Van Waters.
 Negro Problems in Cities—A Study. By T. J. Woofter, Jr.
 Technique of Social Surveys. By Manuel C. Elmer.
 Conservation of the Family. By Paul Popenoe.
 Elmer 'N Edwina. By Frederic F. Van De Water.
 Publicity for Social Work. By Mary Swain Routzahn and Evart G. Routzahn.
 Good Neighbor in the Modern City, The. By Mary E. Richmond. Published in 1907.

THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

President—ALBERT H. STONEMAN, Detroit
1st Vice-President—J. PRENTICE MURPHY, Philadelphia
2nd Vice-President—REV. M. L. KESLER, Thomasville, N. C.
3rd Vice-President—MRS. LESSING ROSENWALD, Philadelphia
Secretary—MISS JESSIE P. CONNIT, Newark
Treasurer—JOSEPH E. BOLDING, Corn Exchange Bank, New York
Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS

WAGES AND ALLOWANCES FOR OLDER BOYS

Discussion at Round Table, Mid-Western Regional Conference, Chicago, March, 1928

Much interesting and valuable discussion was brought out in considering these subjects. It was generally conceded that boys out of school, working in homes in which they are self-supporting should be on some sort of wage arrangement and there were some pretty definite opinions as to amount of wages and the supervision of its spending. The opinions on allowances were not so definite although it was agreed that all children not earning wages should have some regular allowance—the amount to vary according to age and environment. It was felt by most that considerable stealing would be obviated in this way. It was found that most of the boys of school age who steal have no regular and definite allowance to spend.

Various methods were suggested for the establishing of wage agreements for boys who have left school and have become self-supporting. It would seem that public agencies have more definitely established plans than the private agencies. One agency demands that agreement be made in writing at the time the boy is placed in the foster home setting forth the amount to be paid and providing for the banking of a stipulated portion each month, this account to be opened in the boy's name but under the control of the foster father or an agent of the department.

Another agency has much the same method but differing in that the portion of wages to be saved is sent to the agency office each month where it is put in the bank to the credit of the boy. This method was criticized, however, because it is too remote. The boy does not have the satisfaction of seeing his account grow, and of having in his own possession the deposit book that shows his ever increasing balance.

The discussion brought out that it seems better to let the boy do his own spending and saving under careful guidance than to have the money saved for him and the necessary expenditures made for him and deducted from his wages. Only by allowing the boy to spend his money and saving part of it in his own account, although under control, can he be brought to a true realization of the value of money and learn to spend judiciously and save regularly.

It was further brought out that this end should be brought about not by dictatorial methods and open coercion, but by suggestion and kindly council. No agency has done a good job of preparing a boy for a life of usefulness unless he has instilled in him the habit of thrift as well as industry. It is not enough that he be taught to earn good wages or salary, but he must be taught to save some portion of it regularly. It is not enough to see that he has turned over to him several hundred dollars when he is twenty-one—money which he has earned, but which someone else has saved for him. He must be taught to save his own money and to spend or invest his savings judiciously.—C. LESTER GREER, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

(Continued from page 8, column 2)

Four of the children in the study have been diagnosed as of low mentality and two have given evidence of serious conduct disorders. An effort was made to estimate whether the return of the mother to her own community with her illegitimate child had brought an additional stigma to the child, or had made a great difference in her family relationships. The facts learned in these cases were of doubtful value because of the impossibility of knowing accurately the background of data on which they were based. The closing of the record indicated in many cases that the mother became involved in difficulties much more serious in their social implications than the one which first brought her to the attention of the agency.

As in other studies of similar nature, the absolute lack of knowledge regarding the father is one of the most serious handicaps to a proper study of these "abortive" families. While it might not be true at the present time, it was true at the time these girls first came to the social agencies that the use of legal machinery as a means of adjustment was quite widespread. The same agencies now are using legal machinery as a tool and not as an end in and for itself. In cases where the agency had the longest contact the chances for success appeared to be greatest. As an interesting sidelight, too, when no adjustment was effected within a period of twelve months, it was well nigh impossible for any adjustment at all to be made. This raises the question as to whether there is not a time within which the most intensive case work should be done. The use of substitutive stimuli rather than a method of repression, the foundation of interests to take the place of jazz and cheap amusements, the changing of attitudes and the furnishing of a goal to strive for brought about the best results in all cases.

In conclusion, the study would seem to point out that there is an obligation on the community to know the prevalence of the problem and the steps leading to

its solution, upon the agency to develop and maintain higher standards of case work, upon the case worker to have as thorough a knowledge of the people with whom she deals as with the problems themselves, and upon maternity homes to identify their programs with other community projects having the same objectives rather than to elaborate special programs which isolate them rather than integrate them in the community.

There is no simple solution to the problem of illegitimacy since it involves many factors at the source, and many more factors in solution. The case worker's approach and treatment should be as scientific as possible but she must remember always that the eternal values are spiritual ones. With this as a goal, case work with the unmarried mother should become not a magnificent enclosure of daily routine and things everlastingly to be done, but rather the gateway to illimitable spaces which lie beyond technique and reach out to adventure. Such work must of necessity enlarge the mind and enrich the heart with something far beyond the vision of present experience.

PUBLICITY FOR SOCIAL WORK

To the long and honorable list of Russell Sage publications has been added *PUBLICITY FOR SOCIAL WORK*, by Mary Swain Routzahn and Evart G. Routzahn (price \$3.00).

The new publication has a gay, orange-colored jacket covering an attractive dull blue binding. As the latest arrival stepped into its place on the Sage Publications' shelf, it looked like a flapper surrounded by a group of inconspicuously garbed matrons.

The example of the busy bees which flutter about in the various decorative motifs at the Sage Foundation has been faithfully followed by the Routzahns. They must, in truth, have improved each shining hour in order to have assembled such a wealth of information as to ways and means of telling the world what social work is.

Upon several occasions Mr. Routzahn has delivered serious lectures to us about the importance of indices. He has pointed out that many a laboriously written annual report has ended up in the waste paper basket solely because it lacked an index. Therefore, when the new volume reached our desk we looked first of all to see whether it contained an index. We discovered that from page 379 to page 392 there is nothing else but index.

In listing the topics it is apparent that all the rules pertaining to attracting attention, holding attention, etc., have been observed. For instance, "The Unusual, page 90," so piqued our interest that we were late for an appointment because we could not leave until we had found out what constituted the Unusual in Publicity.

Other topics in the index through which we have been led post-haste into the subject matter of the book are:

- "Another Germ Bites the Dust"
- "Come and See Tours"
- "Fortune Teller—Health"
- "Intensity of Sensation"
- "How to Write Special Feature Articles"
- "Annual Reports, Organization of Subject Matter"
- "Dramatic Methods"
- "Relations with Newspapers, Local, National, State."

Perhaps it is unorthodox to work backward from index to subject matter in reading a new book. But our procedure was irregular because we were bent on finding the answers to some of the questions about publicity which have come from League members during the past year.

We are thankful now that we never pretended to know anything about the subject. Had we done so, our confusion in the light of the advice given in the new opus would have been much greater than any embarrassment we have suffered in acknowledging our ignorance.

We have one wish that *PUBLICITY FOR SOCIAL WORK* does not fulfill. We wish that in addition to the well-organized and detailed written material on principles and technique and the interesting pictures, posters and type pages, there had been one chapter on How to Interpret the Work of Agencies Caring for Dependent Children. In such a chapter we should like to see all of the general suggestions focused upon the specific task of interesting one's Public in the more intangible elements entering into a well-rounded child-care program.

Perhaps now that Mr. and Mrs. Routzahn have rounded up all the material extant on social work publicity and have corralled it safely in one volume they will later give us more light on how to tell the story of service to dependent children.

PUBLICITY FOR SOCIAL WORK will be loaned to member agencies of the Child Welfare League upon request.

M. I. A.

The Child Welfare League has asked that German agencies wishing service from the League members send English translations of their cases in order to expedite matters. Through these translated cases we are acquiring some new social terms which are most refreshing.

Instead of "illegitimate child" our German friends say "pre-nuptial daughter," which certainly is a much more graceful expression. The prosaic "case closed" becomes "we shut our acts" in the English translation of German records.

THE CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN

"The Crusade for Children," a Review of Child Life in New York during 75 years, recently published by the New York Children's Aid Society, is in a sense a milestone which marks the close of one era of the Society's history and the beginning of another.

Mr. Charles Loring Brace, the Founder of the organization, served as its executive for slightly over 37 years. According to the report, Mr. Brace decided that "the effort to reform those old in sin" was largely hopeless and that henceforth he would devote himself to the cause of children. During the second span of 37 years, Charles Loring Brace, Jr., the son of the Founder, gave faithful and devoted service to the Society. His leadership began during those transitional years which formed the bridge between the old way of life in America and the new.

In December, 1927, Mr. Brace was compelled to resign from the secretaryship because of ill health and Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy succeeded him. For over twenty years Mr. Lovejoy gallantly led the national offensive against industrial exploitation of children. With these long years of splendid service behind him, he comes to the Children's Aid Society to carry on the best of the old traditions and to give form and substance to our finest conceptions of what modern social service can do for children under intelligent and sympathetic leadership.

The historical background given in "The Crusade for Children" pushes back the hands of the clock to the time when the influx of immigration had produced unprecedented conditions. Famine and revolution in Europe were bringing aliens to the shores of the new world at a rate hitherto unknown. Slums were fast growing up in New York. The sight of thousands of vagrant children living by their wits and sleeping on steps, in cellars or in outbuildings did not fit into any previous pattern of life in America.

In 1853, "stirred by the increasing crime and poverty among the children of New York," a group of public-spirited citizens met to form the Children's Aid Society and an office was opened on Amity Street with Mr. Brace in charge.

The pictures used to illustrate the first five chapters of "The Crusade for Children," were evidently secured from the Society's earliest reports. If arranged with a Bud Fisher technique even without benefit of dialogue or sub-titles, they would tell a rather complete story of the child-placing done in those early years when Mr. Brace and his associates were struggling with hordes of street urchins. "Destitute," a picture of a discouraged, baffled looking mother and her small boy who has fallen asleep in her lap; and "Homeless," which portrays a group of four ragged, barefoot children

established on a street corner, followed by "Rescue," the picture of a benign looking gentleman carrying one child in his arms and with two others trudging at his side, tell the tale of pressing need and the assistance which at a critical moment was forthcoming.

The next chapter is told in "Off for the West." Two sedate-looking ladies and a gentleman are depicted with a group of children apparently all ready to start on the great adventure of finding new homes somewhere in that vastness of territory stretching beyond the boundaries of New York State. The girls wear shawls, and the small "bird's nest" hats which seem to have been the style in the 50's. The boys, now clothed and shod, are carrying small bundles which presumably contain their worldly possessions. With just a little imagination one can picture all the experiences the ragged, barefoot children in "Homeless" lived through until they reached the stage of respectability the picture leads us to believe they achieved before turning their faces westward.

In the "Young Farmer" and "On a Farm" we get an idea of how at least some of the "Street Arabs" pictured on page 23 of the report settled down to farm life. In the light of later day experience we know, of course, that all of the adjustments were not so successful as those of these lads appear to have been.

And then comes the final chapter of the picture story. A farmer and his wife gaze steadily upon a little boy and girl standing almost at attention before them. A bearded gentleman in a high hat and a frock coat, evidently the representative of the Society, stands with his hands behind him looking almost sternly at the children and the foster parents. In fact the expressions on the faces of the entire group indicate that a most serious step has been taken. The name of the picture explains the tenseness of the scene. It is "Adopted."

During its 75 years, the Children's Aid Society has cared for white children, for colored children, for dependent and neglected children, for sick and crippled children, and for "bad" boys and girls. It has interested itself in legislative reforms for the protection of children. It established Industrial Schools at a time when 40,000 children in New York were not enrolled in the public schools. The description of the establishment of the Fourth Ward Industrial School and of the pupils who appeared for the first session on a gray, cold morning in December, 1853, is a most colorful tale. We doubt whether any of the most problematic of the problem children coming to a child guidance clinic in the year of our Lord, 1928, could in some respects hold a candle to Maggie, one of the little wild Irish "street-girls," who appeared on that first day of school.

Changes in program and in service came with the years. In 1924 one of the most important steps in the

Society's entire history was taken when a Department of Boarding Homes was organized for the care of children whose own families are at least temporarily unable to care for them. Beginning with a budget of \$13,400 for the first year the need for this kind of care has so increased that \$75,000 was budgeted for 1928.

"In the beginning," says the report, "children were placed in a boarding home for a few weeks, but later experience has shown that a longer period affords our workers a better opportunity to *restore normal home conditions so that the child may return there.* . . . Our success has already been so outstanding that we consider this work offers a line of development whose future is limited only by the means placed at our disposal. . . ."

An organization with three-quarters of a century behind it must, in the nature of things, have both success and failures on its score card. Beginning in a day when few social standards had as yet been established and social work as we know it now was undreamed of, the Children's Aid Society undoubtedly had to learn many things in the stern school of experience and to take its share of the hard knocks which such education gives to most of us.

In the light of its past and the experience which it has gained through seventy-five years of contact with the social problems of the greatest metropolis in the world, what of the future of the Children's Aid Society? Over the signature of Mr. William Church Osborn, president of the organization since 1901 and a leader in the industrial, civic and social life of New York, our question is answered in the final chapter of "The Crusade for Children." Mr. Osborn's answer as to the future of the Children's Aid Society gives more concretely the general idea he expressed earlier in the year when he said in referring to the work of the Child Welfare League, "The future happiness of this army of youngsters (dependent children under care) depends upon the extent to which their benefactors use the most effective methods known to their field of service. Just as the Ford shops have to retool and reconstruct their shops in the light of new and changing ideas about flivvers, so the child welfare organizations must reconstruct from time to time if they are going to produce good American citizens." This is just what the Children's Aid Society is getting ready to do.

Facilities for meeting the needs of pre-school children and the emotionally unstable, additional club and playground work and further development of the Boarding Homes Department are included by Mr. Osborn as future objectives.

Relative to the placement of children for adoption, Mr. Osborn states, "As, however, our efforts and those of other social agencies bear fruit in preventing the

permanent breakdown of the family, the bulk of work in this department (adoption) will, we anticipate, decrease, and there will come to us only the most pitiable cases. . . . We believe that there are homes throughout this region (New York) for every homeless child. . . ."

Mr. Lovejoy has been given the executive responsibility for a "shop" which includes nine school health centers for handicapped children, seven sanatoria and and fresh-air Homes, a medical Bureau, seven Shelters for boys and girls, ten playgrounds, a Placing-out Department (adoption work) and a Boarding Homes Department. It is his task to determine in which departments of his shop he must "retool and reconstruct" in order to turn out a 1928-29 model of children's service which will more adequately meet the changing needs of this whirligig world.

Copies of "The Crusade for Children" have been sent to members of the League from the office of the New York Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22nd Street. Copies will be furnished to other organizations or to individuals upon request by the Society. M. I. A.

CHANGES FOR THE DIRECTORY

MARYLAND.—Maryland Children's Aid Society. Edward H. Cavin, General Secretary, resigned. Succeeded by Miss Katherine T. Kirwan.

OHIO.—The Children's Home. Carroll H. Lewis, Superintendent, resigned. Succeeded by John B. Ascham.

INTER-CITY SERVICE

The Children's Bureau, Inc., 323-325½ Dermon Building, Memphis, Tennessee, which was recently admitted into membership in the League, has accepted the following articles for inter-city service: Articles 1 and 2—Shelby County, State of Tennessee; Article 3—Memphis.

STAFF NOTES

Mr. C. C. Carstens sails for Europe on June 23d to attend the International Conference to which he is an official delegate.

Mr. H. W. Hopkirk is completing a study of the fifteen southern orphanages operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, South.

THE LEAGUE INSTITUTE

The second annual Institute conducted by the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., began June 4 and will continue until June 23. Seventeen students representing fifteen agencies located in eight states are enrolled.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: DR. GEORGE B. MANGOLD, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President: MISS LOUISE DRURY, Los Angeles, Cal.
Secretary: MISS ELEANOR D. MYERS, St. Louis, Mo.
Treasurer: MISS HERTHA MILLER, St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD A FACT-FINDING STUDY OF FIFTY-THREE CASES OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS WHO KEPT THEIR CHILDREN

By MABEL MATTINGLY, *Instructor, Child Welfare
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One of the most successful approaches in the field of applied social sciences is the evaluation of case work processes through results. In this study, these processes are tested out by the evaluation of results five years or more after treatment and in the light of Mary Richmond's challenge: "It is easy enough to be pleased with the results of social service, when we measure them just after the first change for the better or when we see them from one angle and no more. But when we dare to examine them from the point of view of life as a whole, with the permanent welfare of the individual in mind, we are applying a much severer test of values."

The study involved fifty-three mothers and fifty-eight children, five of the mothers having had a second illegitimate child during the period that they were under the supervision of the agency. In these five cases the mothers were of low mentality but no mental tests were made until after the birth of the second child. Only one of the men involved in the second episode was the same as the one involved in the first difficulty. Forty-six of the children were five years of age or over, the highest age being twelve years. The study is in three parts dealing with the history of the girl prior to the time that she came to the attention of the agency, the causative factors, education, occupation, social status, physical and mental health; the history while under treatment; and lastly, the present status of the mother and the child. It is assumed that the findings are of chief interest to BULLETIN readers.

Eight married the fathers of the illegitimate children, twenty-one married other men, twenty-four are still unmarried. In the eight cases where the girl married the father of her child, the marriages occurred within two years after the birth of the child. Three of these marriages have been successful over periods from four to six years; two are divorces; one entered suit for divorce, involving other men, and later withdrew the suit. This couple now has a second child, the child born out of wedlock having now reached the age of nine years. One husband deserted sixteen months

after marriage and has never been heard from. The girl in this case is supporting her child, and although all the evidence points to the fact that she is of low mentality, she is making a fairly successful adjustment, is adequately supporting her child, and seems to have found her place in the sun.

The fact which was found to be true in the earlier Guibord Study in Boston was also true in these cases, namely, that the mothers who have maintained a policy of secrecy are carrying the heaviest social burden of any in the study. In one of the cases in the Cleveland study, the woman has become so enmeshed in a web of deceit that it has been a serious handicap for her social rehabilitation, and is seriously affecting the child for whom she has made many sacrifices. The mental conflicts that have arisen in all these cases because of the deceit first practised are indeed serious. All of these girls have expressed the wish that they had told the truth in the beginning.

Of the twenty-one who married other men, five of the marriages are successful over periods from three to seven years. Two women deserted taking their children and two deserted, leaving the children with relatives. Three are now having serious domestic difficulties, but as far as could be judged, the presence of the children in these cases has made no material difference. Other causes have operated to bring about the marital difficulties. Four have been divorced and five have been married only a year, so that there is no real basis for judgment. Interesting also to note is the fact that the economic situation in 60 per cent of all cases has been improved by marriage.

Of the twenty-four still unmarried, twelve are making successful adjustments. The others are eking out an existence with no incentive from within and quite incapable of appreciation of outward forces, which might be brought into play. One of the factors which has caused the most serious difficulties is that in which the agency closed its record with the notation, "Child placed with the mother." While the mother in many such cases apparently took the child because of pressure brought to bear by the social worker, she had no intention of assuming any responsibility, but shifted this burden either to her mother or to some member of her family. One would question the wisdom of the placement of these children in homes where there is a difference of a half century in years and where there is naturally a difficulty in getting the child's point of view. While the obligation may rest primarily on relatives it would be of interest to follow these children through a longer period and to note if there has developed a feeling of security or if they will always be conscious of an irritating inferiority.

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